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level. The value of one division is 2.2″ and as the distance between the east and west leveling screws of the instrument is about 42 centimeters, the disturbance observed in the bubble was equivalent to the effect of raising and lowering one of the leveling screws, by 0.0005 centimeter. This shock was felt very distinctly and it is probable that the north and south component of the motion was much greater than the east and west one.

The fourth shock was not felt at all. It was detected during the progress of latitude observations by a movement of the bubbles of the latitude levels. The oscillation (north and south) was about one-half of one division, and the value of one division is 1.0″.

Sidney D. Townley.

International Latitude Observatory, Ukiah, California.

SEISMOLOGICAL STATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The need of several well equipped seismological stations in California has long been felt and has become more pressing through the recent earthquake and the desirability of accurate observations of the after-shocks. Several Duplex seismographs for recording the horizontal motion of the Earth's crust have been in operation in various parts of California for a number of years. But the only instruments available for recording the time element and the vertical component are two Ewing seismographs of which one is installed at the Lick Observatory and the other at the Students' Observatory. The chief disadvantages of these instruments are that they do not magnify the motion sufficiently, that they are not sufficiently sensitive and that the records are not continuous, the clock and disc being started by the shock. The Students' Observatory also has an old style seismograph of the Gray-Milne pattern, which originally gave a continuous record. But owing to the lack of an assistant to give it the constant care it requires, the instrument was altered some years ago so as to start with a shock, and later it was entirely abandoned. Since the earthquake of April 18th, it has been overhauled for want of a better instrument, and is now in operation. With the meager apparatus at their disposal, the Lick and the Students' Observatories, are, however, constantly securing such records as may be obtained. It might be mentioned here that aside from systematically observing earthquakes, these two observatories also keep a complete meterological record in accordance with the instructions laid down by the U. S. Weather Bureau, for voluntary observers.

There is immediate prospect for an improved outfit in seismographs at at least three stations in California. The Carnegie Institution is installing seismographs at its Solar Observatory on Mount Wilson, the U. S. Weather Bureau on Mount Tamalpais, and Professor OMORI has brought one of his instruments, magnifying about 100 times, from Japan, and is setting it up at the Students' Observatory. The United States government ought to create a seismological commission with powers and functions similar to those under which the Japanese Imperial Commission is acting. The organization of seismological societies in various States, coöperating with the International Seismological Association, would also add much to the promotion of seismological research.

A. O. LEUSCHNER.

Berkeley, Cal., June 9th.

Members of the society who are located in California will render material aid in the investigation of earthquake phenomena in this State, if they will carefully record future shocks in accordance with the scheme outlined below. All communications should be addressed to the State Earthquake Commission, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Give information on the following:

1.—Postoffice address; town, county, and State.

2.—Place and date of observation.

3.—Name and address of the observer, if other than the writer.

4.—Give estimate of the intensity of the earthquake on the Rossi-Forel Scale. The Rossi-Forel Scale as amended by the commission is as follows:

I. *Perceptible,* only by delicate instruments.
II. *Very slight,* shocks noticed by few persons at rest.
III. *Slight shock,* of which duration and direction was noted by a number of persons.
IV. *Moderate shock,* reported by persons in motion; shaking of movable objects; cracking of ceilings.
V. *Smart shock,* generally felt; furniture shaken; some clocks stopped; some sleepers awakened.